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JONES DAY 222 EAST 41ST ST NEW YORK, NY 10017			OSELE, MARK A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1734	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 5, 7-8, 11-12, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Manusch et al. (US 6,105,650). As to Claim 19, Manusch et al. discloses a hand-held device for transferring a film (Figure 2, tape 7) from a backing tape (Figure 2, carrier tape 6) onto a substrate (Figure 2, substrate 8), the device comprising a housing in which a supply of the backing tape is arranged (column 5, lines 36-39); and an application member (Figure 2, applicator foot 11) projecting from the housing and having a shaft and at least a free end, a first application edge (Figure 2, application toe 4a) and a second application edge (Figure 2, application toe 4b), the backing tape being wound around the free end and the application edges of the application member and extending into the housing with tape sections at a lower longitudinal side of the application member facing the substrate during operation and at an upper longitudinal side of the application member opposite the lower longitudinal side; wherein the second application edge (Figure 2, application toe 4b) projects from the lower longitudinal side of the application member (column 6, lines 32-61).

Regarding claim 5 the second application edge has a height greater than a cross-sectional dimension of the first application edge.

Regarding claims 7-8 the second application edge has a wedge-shaped cross-sectional shape.

Regarding claims 11-12, the front end portion of the application member is movable upwards against an elastic restoring force (column 6, lines 40-53).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 2, 3, 9, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Manusch et al. (6,105,650). As to claims 2 and 3, as shown in paragraph 2 above, Manusch et al. discloses a hand-held device wherein the first and second application edges (Figure 2, applicator toes 4a and 4b) have mid-central planes enclosing an angle. Although not clearly shown, the angle appears to be approximately 90°. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adjust the angle of Manusch et al. to within the claimed range because Manusch et al. further teaches that

it may be advantageous to rotate one application edge with respect to the other (column 8, lines 13-23)

Regarding claim 9, Manusch et al. appears to show the second application edge extending beyond either the lower border of the housing or the bottom side of the housing. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the second application edge extend beyond the housing because this is the conventional orientation for a hand-held film transferring apparatus.

Regarding claim 15, in Fig. 2, Manusch et al. appears to show the second application edge, 9a, offset backward in relation to the first application edge, 9b. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the second application edge offset backward in relation to the first application edge because Manusch et al. teaches that the two application edges can be movable to each other for alternative application methods (Fig. 3; column 7, lines 36-41).

5. Claims 6, 14, and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manusch et al. (US 6,105,650) in view of Kobayashi (JP11-157290). Manusch et al. discloses a hand-held device for transferring a film from a backing tape onto a substrate but fails to show the mounting means for the application member. Regarding claim 6, Kobayashi discloses the application member has a shaft (Figure 2, plate-like member 17); and the height of the third application edge (Figure 2, pressing

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part 15) is greater than the cross-sectional dimension of the shaft of the application member. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the mounting means of Kobayashi in the apparatus of Manusch et al. because Manusch et al. shows that a particular mounting means is not required for the shown application member and Kobayashi shows the claimed mounting means to be effective to connect an application member to the housing.

As to Claim 14, Kobayashi disclose a hand-held device which includes at least one guiding web (Figure 2, guides 18) projecting backwards from a backside of the application edge on at least one side, the guiding webs having an inner side guiding the backing tape being wound around the second application edge. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the guiding web of Kobayashi into the apparatus of Manusch et al. to ensure that the film does not slip off the application member.

As to Claim 17, Kobayashi discloses a hand-held device wherein the application member is formed with a necking (see Figure 1, transfer head 5).

As to Claim 18, Kobayashi discloses a hand-held device wherein the application member has a rear end closer to the housing than the front end; and the necking is formed at the rear end of the application member (see Figure 1, transfer head 5).

6. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manusch et al. (US 6,105,650) in view of Manusch et al. (5,462,633). Manusch et al. '650 discloses a hand-held device for transferring a film from a backing tape onto a

substrate but fails to suggest the claimed mounting of the application member.

Manusch et al. '633 also discloses a hand-held device for transferring a film from a backing tape onto a substrate wherein the application member is mounted upwards against an elastic force to ensure good adherence of the film while avoiding deformation of the film (column 3, lines 18-26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to mount the application member Manusch et al. '650 upwards against an elastic force as suggested by Manusch et al. '633 to ensure good adherence of the film while avoiding deformation of the film during the application process.

### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not


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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark A. Osele whose telephone number is 571-272-1235. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Fiorilla can be reached on 571-272-1187. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



**MARK A. OSELE**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**

January 23, 2006